



Human Trafficking

« Modern Day Slavery »



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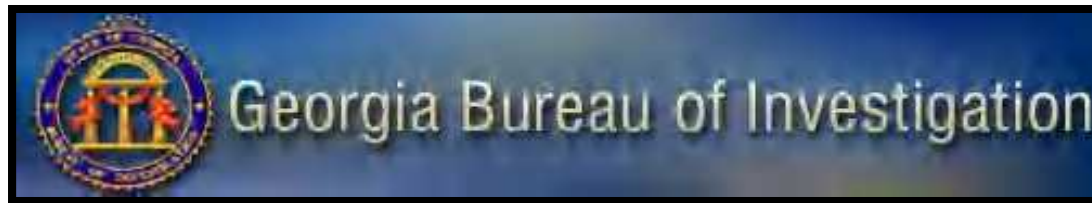
Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Human Trafficking Unit

ICAC Task Force

FBI MATCH Task Force

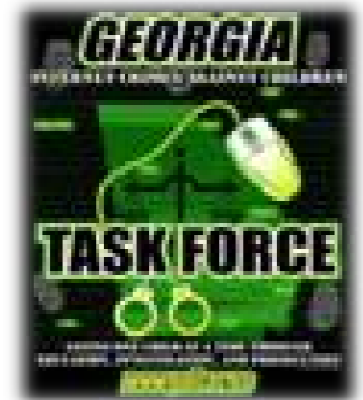




GBI Human Trafficking Unit:

Who are we?

- Georgia ICAC Task Force
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)
- Grant – September 2010
- New Law May 2, 2011
- New Unit Began July 1, 2011
 - Based in Decatur, Georgia
 - Covers entire state of Georgia





Training Objectives

1. Overview of Trafficking
2. Elements of Trafficking
3. Overcoming “Why didn’t (s)he just leave?”
4. Human Trafficking in Georgia
5. Identification of Victims
6. Resources Available



What is “Human Trafficking”?

Trafficking = violation of a person’s civil rights


- Sex Trafficking
 - Commercial sex act that is induced by force, fraud or coercion
 - Or the child is under the age of 18
 - ANY child engaged in prostitution is a trafficking victim under the law
- Domestic Servitude (Labor) Trafficking
 - Recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services by means of force, fraud or coercion





Force, Fraud and Coercion:

What are a few examples of *force*,
fraud and *coercion* in human
trafficking?



Discussion Question



Force, Fraud and Coercion

Examples

- **Force**
 - Physical or sexual abuse, restrictions on movement and communication with friends and family, constant surveillance
- **Fraud**
 - False promises of a different job, misrepresentation of working conditions, altered or bogus contracts and illegal documents
- **Coercion**
 - Threats of harm to the victim or victim's family, threats to kill born or unborn child, threats to shame the victim by revealing his/her actions, psychological abuse, daily quotas, confiscation of identification documents, and threats of deportation.



Examples of Sex Trafficking

- Prostitution
- Pornography
- Stripping
- Erotic/nude massage
- Escort services
- Phone sex lines
- Private parties
- Gang-based prostitution
- Familial pimping
- Forms of Internet-based exploitation



Human Trafficking vs. Human Smuggling

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING¹

TRAFFICKING		SMUGGLING
Must Contain an Element of Force, Fraud, or Coercion (actual, perceived or implied), unless under 18 years of age involved in commercial sex acts.		The person being smuggled is generally cooperating.
Forced Labor and/or Exploitation.		There is no actual or implied coercion.
Persons trafficked are victims.		Persons smuggled are violating the law. They are not victims.
Enslaved, subjected to limited movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated.		Persons are free to leave, change jobs, etc.
Need not involve the actual movement of the victim.		Facilitates the illegal entry of person(s) from one country into another.
No requirement to cross an international border.		Smuggling always crosses an international border.
Person must be involved in labor/services or commercial sex acts, i.e., must be "working".		Person must only be in country or attempting entry illegally.

In some cases it may be difficult to quickly ascertain whether a case is one of human smuggling or trafficking. As will be illustrated in the scenarios below, the distinction between smuggling and trafficking are often very subtle, but *key components that will always distinguish trafficking from smuggling are the elements of fraud, force, or coercion. However, under U.S. law, if the person is under 18 and induced to perform a commercial sex act, then it is considered trafficking, regardless of whether or not fraud, force, or coercion is involved.*

“Why didn’t (s)he just leave?”

Sex traffickers “condition” their victims through starvation, confinement, beatings, physical abuse, rape, gang rape, threats of violence to the victims and the victims’ families, forced drug use and the threat of shaming their victims by revealing their activities to their family and their families’ friends.





Statistics of Human Trafficking

USDOJ Study (January 2008 - June 2010)

- Federally funded task forces opened 2,515 human trafficking investigations
- 82% were classified as sex trafficking
- Over 1000 cases involved at least one child victim

It is estimated that over 800,000 people are trafficked internationally and domestically each year.

FBI Study

- Over 18,000 people are trafficked into the United States for labor or sex each year



Where does Sex Trafficking occur?

- **International Human Trafficking**

- Every country in the world is involved in human trafficking
- Lured under **false promises**
- Victims may be **afraid** of Law Enforcement
- Victims **may not speak English**
- Victims **may not know where they are**

EXAMPLE: Mexico to United States

- **Domestic Human Trafficking**

- Trafficking individuals inside one one's own country

EXAMPLE: Birmingham to Atlanta

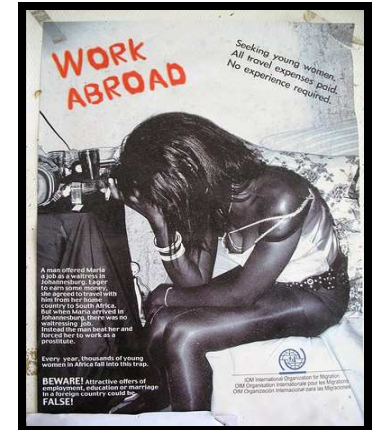


Human Trafficking: The Lasting Effect on Victims

- Physical Trauma
 - Drug and alcohol addiction, physical injuries (broken bones, concussions, burns, vaginal/anal tearings); traumatic brain injury resulting in memory loss, dizziness, headaches, numbness, sexually transmitted diseases, sterility, miscarriages, menstrual problems, other diseases and forced or coerced abortions.
- Psychological Trauma
 - Mind/body separation/ disassociated ego states, shame, grief, fear, distrust, hatred of men, self-hatred, suicide, and suicidal thoughts.
 - Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) – acute anxiety, depression, insomnia, physical hyperalertness, self-loathing that is long-lasting and resistant to change.
- Victims may also suffer from traumatic bonding – a form of coercive control in which the perpetrator instills in the victim fear as well as gratitude for being allowed to live.

Human Trafficking: The Lasting Effect on Victims

- Many trafficking victims do not speak English and do not understand American culture.
- Lured into the United States with promises of marriage, a good job so they can provide for their families back home, and a better life.
- Threats to themselves or their families back home.
- Sometimes victims do not even know what city or country they are in because they are moved frequently to escape detection.





Human Trafficking: The Lasting Effect on Victims

- Fear or distrust of the government and police because they are afraid of being deported or because they come from countries where law enforcement is corrupt and feared.
- Confidentiality is vital for victims of human trafficking. Their lives and the lives of their families are often at great risk if they try to escape their servitude or initiate criminal investigations against their captors.
- Many victims do not self-identify as victims.

Where does Sex Trafficking occur?



*A Problem
Close to
Home*

Human Trafficking in Georgia



Human Trafficking in Georgia

- The most common age of entry into the commercial sex industry is **12-14 years** old.)
- The FBI named Atlanta as **one of 14 cities in the nation** with the highest incidence of children exploited in prostitution.
- **Each month**, approximately **300-500 girls** are commercially sexually exploited throughout GA.
- Atlanta – “Human Trafficking Hub”
 - Top 5 cities for human trafficking
 - Tip city for human trafficking of Hispanic females
- On average, 100 juvenile girls are exploited each night in Georgia
- 7,200 men pay for sex with adolescent females in Georgia each month

Why do you think Atlanta is such a hot spot for trafficking?



Possible Reasons for High Trafficking Rate in Georgia

- High Tourism
- Large International Airport
- Numerous Interstate Connections
- Dense Populations
- Music Industry



Locations of Sex Trafficking

Residential Brothels

- Located in residential areas such as apartments, townhomes, condos, and trailers
- Quotas of up to 50 men per day
- Sophisticated set-up
 - House/Managers
 - Drivers
 - Word of mouth advertising
 - Tokens





Locations of Sex Trafficking

Massage Parlors/Spas

- Disguised as legitimate businesses
- Women live on-site
- Forced to work 7 days a week
- Quotas up to 100 men per week

Did you know?

- Prostitution was legal “behind closed doors” from 1980 to 2009 in Rhode Island?
- New Jersey has an estimated 525 active massage parlors acting as fronts for prostitution?



Locations of Sex Trafficking

Internet Based Prostitution

- CNN: Underage Sex on the Internet
- #1 way of buying and selling sex with children and young women
- In call vs. Out call
- www.Craigslist.com
 - 16,000 adult services ads posted per day
 - In 2008, 2,800 ads of prostituted children were on Craigslist
- www.Backpage.com

Where does Human Trafficking Occur?



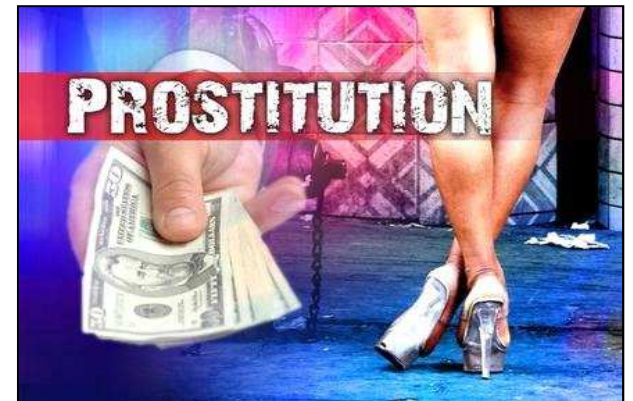
Strip/Hostess Clubs

- Victims may start off dancing or stripping in clubs and then be coerced into situations of prostitution and pornography
- Stripping becomes Human Trafficking if the act is done by force, fraud or coercion, or if the child is under 18
- Labor Trafficking: Required to sell a certain number of drinks per night

Where does Human Trafficking Occur?

“On the Strip”

- Nightly Quota of \$1000
- Majority of victims are US citizens
- Average age is 12 years old
- Example: Metropolitan Boulevard
- (Previously Stewart Avenue)



Where does Human Trafficking Occur?

Truck Stops



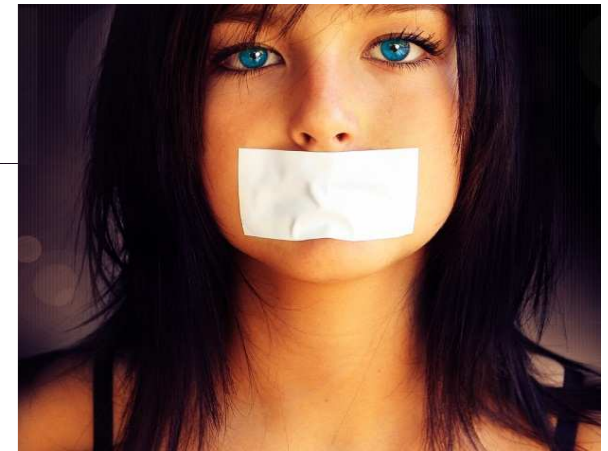
- Hundreds of Girls Are Being Forced to Work as Prostitutes at Truck Stops Across the Country.
- Truck stops provide the perfect cover for young prostitutes, who sometimes solicit customers over CB radios.
- Females reported to having sex with as many as 15 truckers a night, charging from \$40 to \$80 each.
- “Party Row”

Who are the victims?

293,000 American youth are at risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking.

(University of Pennsylvania)

- Gender
 - Majority of victims are female
- Age
 - The average age is 12 years old
- Background
 - Runaways or “throwaways”
 - Estimated that 1.6 million children run away each year
 - Children are approached by exploiters within 48 hours
 - 90% have a history of sexual abuse





How do they become victims?

- Force/Threats
- Peer recruitment
- Internet Enticement
- False modeling/acting advertisement
- Seduced/Coerced
- Kidnapped
- Sold by family member
- Initial voluntary business arrangement



Who could come into contact with victims?

- Law Enforcement
- Community organizations
- Good Samaritans
- Consulates or embassies
- Other trafficked persons
- Witnesses
- Clinics
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Emergency Rooms
- CPS Staff
- Private attorneys
- Customers/clients of the trafficked person
- Mental health service providers
- DV advocates
- Airport Security
- Teachers
- School Councilors
- Runaway shelters

Everyone.



Where do we go from here?

Redefining the problem through a
"System Wide Approach"

Education

Prosecution

Victim Services

Victim Identification

Media

Societal Views

Law Enforcement

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Language and Sensitivity



What *ideas*, *images* or *words* come to mind when you hear these terms?

- Child/Teen Prostitute
- CSEC victim



Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Language and Sensitivity



Child/Teen Prostitute

- resistant
- “easy”
- drug abuse/addict
- “making money”
- choice
- kid involved in the system(s)
- “ho” “slut”
- stilettos/mini-skirts/fishnets
- **Who’s problem?**
Law enforcement

Commercially Sexually Exploited Child

- needs help
- victim
- vulnerable
- needs a safe exit strategy from abuse
- abused
- neglected
- controlled by adult
- Trapped

Who’s problem?
Everyone’s

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Language and Sensitivity: *Stereotypes*



Stereotypes

- Kids in the industry are older (ages 16+)
- Delinquent
- Chooses to be there
- Can leave at any time
- Earns a lot of money
- Enjoys it
- Works independently
- Hard core drug user
- Doesn't want help

Reality

- 12 years old
- History of prior sexual abuse
- Neglected, vulnerable
- Approached by pimp near school
- Seduced by adult man (pimp)
- Coerced to perform sex acts
- Given drugs/alcohol by pimp
- Forced to turn over all money
- Threats
- Physical & sexual violence
- Infected with STDs
- Invisible

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Language and Sensitivity:



Defining CSEC:

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children:

Sexual activity with a child under age 18 in exchange for something of value – or the promise of something valuable (\$\$, goods, services) where one or more parties benefits from the exchange

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Language and Sensitivity



Reframing “child prostitution” as commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC):

- Identifies that a **crime against a child** occurred
- Recognizes that children are **victims**, not criminals
- Shifts the blame from the child to the exploiter
- Raises the question, “**Who is exploiting children?**”
- Prompts authorities to respond with support and services, rather than criminalizing victim

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:



Signs to Look For



- **Signs that a child is underage**
 - Children in the sex industry are trained by exploiters to lie about their age and carry fake IDs. Be aware of clues in behavior or appearance that could indicate that a child is underage, regardless of what they tell you.
- **Inconsistent personal information**
 - Although children are trained to provide false personal information, be aware if information contradicts itself or changes when a child tells a story several times.
- **No identification**
 - Exploiters often keep victims' identification documents as a form of control.

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:



Signs to Look For



- **Signs of physical or sexual violence**
 - Exposure to physical and sexual violence is a reality in the lives youth exploited in the sex industry. Be aware of visible signs of violence: burns, bruises, cuts, marks, black eyes.
- **Emotional distress**
 - CSEC victims are often severely traumatized. Be aware of trauma-related behaviors such as: fear, nervousness, tension, anxiety, and paranoid behavior.
- **Truancy from school**
 - Children who are repeatedly absent from school may be victims of CSEC. They may also be at high-risk of exploitation.

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:



Signs to Look For



- **Dominating or controlling relationship**
 - Many of the behaviors traditionally associated with domestic violence can be seen in CSEC cases. Be aware if an individual receives repeated phone calls from a “boyfriend”, displays excessive concern about displeasing a “boyfriend”; or demonstrates an intense protection of or loyalty to her “boyfriend”.
- **Not in control of money**
 - Most CSEC victims have little or (in most cases) no control over the money they are forced to earn in the sex industry. Pimps collect and control all of the money earned by girls/women under their control. As a result, girls who are exploited often do not have money on their person – despite the fact that they have been forced to sell themselves.
- **Inability to make eye contact**
 - One of the rules in the sex industry that victims are forced to obey states that if a victim makes eye contact with a pimp other than her own, she is rightfully his property. As a result, many CSEC victims are trained not to make eye contact.

Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:



Signs to Look For



- **Clothing**

- Sexually provocative clothing may be an indicator of CSEC; however, it is not a sure indicator. Consider the context (location, time, surroundings) to determine whether it is likely that an individual's clothing indicates involvement in the sex industry. Weather inappropriate clothing may also indicate that a youth is runaway and/or homeless and is therefore at-risk for exploitation in the sex industry.

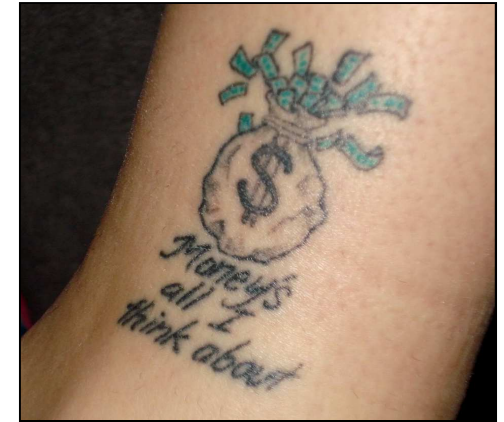
- **Tattoos or branding**

- Exploiters often tattoo or brand youth under their control (in particular girls). Youth are typically branded with the exploiter's name or nickname, money-related symbols, sexually explicit designs, and/or slang from the sex industry. Youth are often tattooed on the neck, chest, arms, and back.
- The 16 year old we just recovered from Tennessee had the tattoo "Lay Me Down" on her lower back.

Tattoos



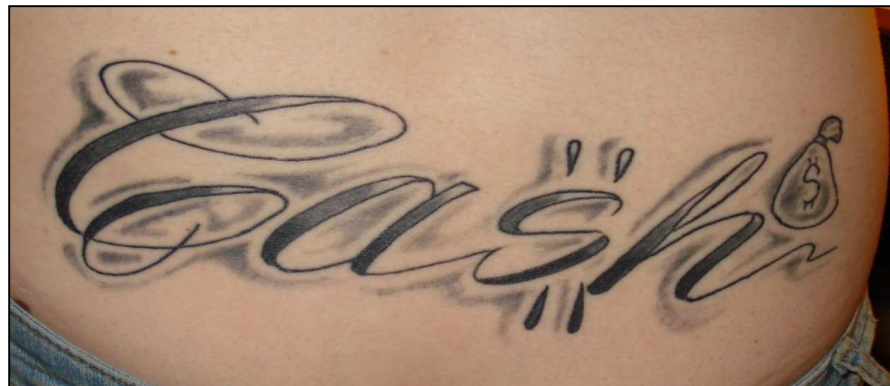
"Daddy's Lil Bitch"



"Money's all I think about"



← "Laylows Property" (name of pimp) This tattoo was found on 3 different girls.



"King Tae" (the name of victim's street pimp)



Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Signs to Look For

- Use of **slang** from the commercial sex industry

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| – “the life” | the commercial sex industry |
| – “Daddy” | an individual’s pimp |
| – “P.I.” | reference to another pimp |
| – “stable” | a group of girls/women under the same pimp’s control |
| – “bottom bitch” | the girl a pimp identifies as being in charge of others |
| – “breaking” | to give all your money to a pimp |
| – “folks/family” | an individual’s pimp or the people s/he works for |
| – “gorilla pimping” | an pimp who uses brute force to obtain a person |
| – “track/stroll” | a street location for commercial sex |
| – “wife-in-law” | a group of girls who work for the same pimp |
| – “dates, johns, tricks” | buyers of commercial sex |
| – “renegade” | to work independently and not have a pimp |
| – “square” | someone who was never in the sex industry |
| – “squaring up” | to get out of the sex industry |



Prosecution and Laws



- Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude
- Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act
- State Criminal Statutes
 - 44 states have passed legislation criminalizing human trafficking and directing law enforcement agencies to adopt training programs to enhance identification and interdiction efforts.



Redefining the problem through a system wide approach:

Additional Options for Law Enforcement and Prosecution

Applicable State GA Laws:

- GA Human Trafficking Law/Safe Harbor Law (OCGA 16-5-46)
- Pimping/Pandering (OCGA 16-6-13 & 14)
- Enticing a Child for Indecent Purposes (OCGA 16-6-5)
- Aggravated Assault with intent to commit rape (OCGA 16-5-21)
- Serious Violence Sex Crimes (OCGA 16-6-1, 2, 22.2)
- Kidnapping (OCGA 16-5-40)
- Battery (OCGA 16-5-23.1)
- Statutory Rape (OCGA 16-6-3)
- Child Molestation (OCGA 16-6-4)
- Extortion (OCGA 16-8-16)
- False Imprisonment (OCGA 16-5-41)
- Child Pornography (OCGA 16-12-100)

Additional Resources



Georgia Bureau Of Investigation, Human Trafficking Unit

Children's Healthcare of Atlanta <http://www.choa.org>

A Future. Not a Past. (AFNAP) <http://afnap.org/>

Georgia Care Connection (GCCO) <http://www.georgiacareconnection.com/Index.htm>

GEMS <http://www.gems-girls.org/>

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“There is a special evil in the abuse and exploitation of the most innocent and vulnerable. The victims of the sex trade see little of life before they see the very worst of life, an underground of brutality and lonely fear. Those who create these victims and profit from their suffering must be severely punished. Those who patronize this industry debase themselves and deepen the misery of others.”

- George Bush (Senior)